



For Free Distribution
2023-2024



राष्ट्र-गान

जन-गण-मन-अधिनायक जय हे ।

भारत-भाग्य-विधाता ॥

पंजाब-सिंध-गुजरात-मराठा

द्राविड़-उत्कल-बंग।

विन्ध्य-हिमाचल-यमुना-गंगा,

उच्छल-जलधि-तरंग ॥

तव शुभ नामे जागे,

तव शुभ आशिष मांगे ॥

गाहे तव जय गाथा ॥

जन-गण-मंगलदायक जय हे,

भारत-भाग्य विधाता ॥

जय हे, जय हे, जय हे,

जय जय जय, जय हे ॥

Session 2023-2024

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उ०प्र० बेसिक शिक्षा परिषद्



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The Constitution of India

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
having solemnly resolved to constitute
India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST**
SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and
political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression,
belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of
opportunity; and to promote among
them all

FRATERNITY, assuring the dignity
of the individual and the unity and
integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949,
do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND**
GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS
CONSTITUTION.



उत्तर प्रदेश बेसिक शिक्षा परिषद

SPRING

(For Class IV)

Name : *Akh*.....

Mother's Name :

Father's Name :

School :

Address :

For Free Distribution



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Consultation	: Dr. S.K. Sharma, Prof., A.U.; Dr. Pawan Kumar, J.D. SSA, SCERT, Lucknow; Usha Chandra, Ex. Principal, ELTI; Deepa Tiwari, Asst. Director, SCERT; Santosh Kumar Mishra, Ex. Assoc. Prof., ELTI; Muktamani, Retd. Assoc. Prof., ELTI; Piyush Anthony (UNICEF); Rubina Maiti (UNICEF); Dr. Kamlesh Tiwari, Bureau of Psychology, U.P., Prayagraj
Review and Editing	: Dr. Pawan Kumar, Pathya Pustak Adhikari, U.P.; Muktamani, Retd. Assoc. Prof., ELTI; Dr. Anjaneya Pandey, H.O.D. PG College, Madiyahun, Jaunpur, Indravati, Asst. Prof., ELTI; Ramesh Kumar, Asst. Prof., ELTI; Shri. Manish Kumar, Deputy PPA, Smt. Radha Rani Gupta, Production Officer, Dr. Anjali Yadav, PPA office, Lucknow; Krishna Kumari; Reshu Singh; Nikita Nandi
Writers	: Lecturers (ELTI) : Shama Parveen, Sangeeta Yadav, Vandani Singh, Brijesh Kumar Mishra Basic Teachers : Barkha Bajpayee, Sunil Shukla, Pritpal Kaur Tripathi, Shiwani Wadhwa, Rajani Maheshwari, Sonam Panday
Computer Layout	: Mohd. Mohsin Kafeel Ansari, Computer Operator
Illustration	: Dharmendra and Nitesh Kushwaha
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उत्पादन : पाठ्य पुस्तक विभाग, शिक्षा निदेशालय (बेसिक), उ0प्र0।

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Spring



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Preface

The National Policy of Education and its action plan has always been in accordance with the progress and development of the nation. Therefore, the curriculum of education at different levels has been revised and updated from time to time. The textbooks of English for classes 4 to 8 have been revised and developed keeping in mind the National Curriculum Framework for School Education-2005, The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act-2009, State Curriculum Framework-2013 of Uttar Pradesh, and various aspects of the core elements.

The textbooks have been developed by English Language Teaching Institute, Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj, under the direction of State Council of Educational Research and Training, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. For developing the textbooks, reference has been taken from the teaching material used in the textbooks of various institutions such as NCERT, New Delhi, Madhya Pradesh Rajya Shiksha Kendra, Punjab School Education Board, Haryana Education Board and SCERT, Chhattisgarh.

In developing the textbooks, special care has been taken in the selection of teaching material so that the textbooks may relate the children to their real life situations, enhance their vocabulary, aid in expressing their opinions and hone their skills of speaking and writing.

The teaching material, required for the students with special needs, has also been added in the textbooks. Other significant features of the textbooks are monthly division of syllabus, QR code (Quick Response Code), learning outcomes, exercises based on the text and various activities for developing all the basic skills of English language viz. listening, speaking, reading and writing. The monthly division of syllabus has been included in the textbooks so that the teacher may know the topics that would be catered in the definite period of an academic session.

It should be taken into account that textbooks are the most powerful aid for imparting knowledge. With the help of QR code the teachers will be able to make effective use of digital learning materials available online in the form of audio and video to make their teaching interesting and effective.

State Council of Educational Research and Training, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow and Principal (ELTI), U.P., Prayagraj deserve special appreciation for their hardwork, continuous encouragement and pertinent suggestions in revising and developing the textbooks.

I am grateful to the State Project Director, Uttar Pradesh Education for All Project Board for his guidance and patronship in developing the textbooks. I extend my thanks to the Educationists, and all the experts for their endeavour in developing the textbooks. The Pathya Pustak Adhikari and his associates deserve special thanks for their untiring efforts in giving the textbooks their present shape. I am also thankful to the Secretary, Basic Shiksha Parishad, U.P., Prayagraj for timely approval of these newly developed textbooks.

I hope that the revised edition of these textbooks will be able to meet the present day demand for quality education and serve as an effective medium of teaching and learning English.

April, 2023

Shubha Singh

Director, Basic Education U.P. &
President, Basic Shiksha Parishad U.P.

Spring



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Syllabus for Class-4

Aim- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The teachers will talk on the language material learnt in the previous class. ● Recognition of usual impressions, letters and words. ● To enable the children to introduce themselves in English. 	Content- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recapitulation ● What is your name ? ● Where do you live ? ● What is your father ? ● How are you? I am fine. Thank you. ● Reciting poem with correct intonation and rhythm.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rhyming words ● To teach them the use of 'ing' with the help of statements. ● More practice of questions and answers ● Vocabulary extension ● To develop speaking and reading skills ● Conversation ● Introduction of Noun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Similar sounding words- class-glass, rope-hope ● 'ing' sentences - I am reading a book. - Children are drawing a picture of a mango. - The teacher is teaching in the class. ● Noun is the name of a person, place, animal or thing. ● The teacher will ask the names of animals, flowers, birds, etc. to explain noun.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To make the children aware of magic words in English to develop communication skill useful in their daily life. ● Sentence framing ● To develop reading, writing and speaking skills in children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hello! How are you? ● I am fine, thank you. ● Please give me your pen. ● Thank you for the gift. ● Sorry, I am late. To make meaningful sentences from the jumbled words. e.g.- likes ice-cream Raj Raj likes ice-cream.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of here/there with adjectives. ● To teach the students with the help of a picture story. ● To develop reading skill in students. ● Definition of adjective ● Reciting poem with correct intonation and rhythm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Here/ There - Where is the story book? - The story book is here. - Where is the mango tree? - The mango tree is there. ● Adjective- - An adjective is a describing word. - The teacher can also give an idea of adjective of colour, quality and quantity.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Names of the different professions ● To know the importance of the people who help us. ● Reciting poem with correct intonation and rhythm ● Common expressions ● Vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Who is he ? He is a mason. What does he do? He makes buildings. ● The teacher can also introduce some contemporary professions such as fashion designer, interior designer, manager etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of verb with examples ● To encourage the children for free expressions ● Watermelon ● A zoo, a park ● A horse ● My mother ● Sentence framing ● Definition of conjunction with examples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Definition (Action words are called verbs) ● A general idea of few common topics can be given by the teachers. ● Conjunctions like — and, but, after etc. can be used in sentences and explained to the students.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To tell the students about seasons. ● To tell the students the names of seven days of the week and the twelve months of a year. ● To increase their vocabulary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Name of the days with the help of numerals. First day—Sunday Second day—Monday. ● The teacher can show a calendar to teach the days of the week, months of a year and seasons. ● Before, after and between ● The first, second and last can also be taught.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Articles 'A', 'An' and 'The' and their usage ● Use of 'How much' and 'How many' ● To develop the concept of counting ● Countable and Uncountable nouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>The</u> sun rises in <u>the</u> east. ● <u>An</u> old man gave me <u>a</u> flower. ● How much does a pencil cost? ● How many colours are there in a rainbow? ● How much do you want? ● I want half a kilogram sugar and half a dozen eggs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poems ● Names of animals and their homes, young ones and sounds. ● Number names (1-100) ● Picture story ● To develop reading skill ● Revision and recapitulation of earlier learnt structural items, content, words, stories and dialogues. ● More illustrations are given in the lessons to make it more interesting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The teacher can recite more poems other than that given in the textbook. ● Picture story - colourful illustrations ● Name of more vocabulary items (related to students' experiences and environment) ● The teacher can give instructions in English. ● The teacher can converse with students in English.



Monthly Division of Syllabus

Month	Lesson
April	* Lesson 1- Wake up! (Poem)
	* Recapitulation of Structures
	* Reciting poem with correct intonation and rhythm
	* Consolidation of language material learnt in class 3
May	* Lesson 2- Drawing Competition
	* Lesson 3- Magic Words
	* Use of Noun
	* Making Correct Sentences
June	* Summer Vacation
July	* Lesson 4- Here and There
	* Lesson 5- A Happy Child (Poem)
	* Use of 'here' and 'there'
	* Use of Adjectives like- red, fat, thin, black, white, etc.
	* Reciting poem with correct intonation and rhythm
August	* Lesson 6- My Family
	* Lesson 7- People Who Help Us
	* Genders
	* Use of Articles
	* Use of Pronouns like- he, she, it, I, we, you, they
	* First Term Examination
September	* Lesson 8- Two Precious Gems
	* Lesson 9- Open a Book (Poem)
	* Using 'ing' words
	* Reciting poem with correct intonation and rhythm



October	* Lesson 10- In the Park
	* Lesson 11- Sunil Learns a Lesson
	* Composition Writing
	* Make new Sentences
	* Use of Conjunctions
November	* Half Yearly Examination
	* Lesson 12- Hidden Treasure
	* Lesson 13- Lovely Seasons (Poem)
	* Framing 'Wh' questions
	* Reciting poem with correct intonation and rhythm
December	* Names of the days of the Week
	* Lesson 14- Never Lose Hope
	* Lesson 15- In the Market
	* Use of Articles
	* Use of countable-uncountable noun form
January	* Second Term Examination
	* Lesson 16- Our Loving Grandpa
	* Lesson 17- Little Kitty (Poem)
	* Use of Verbs
	* Write some words about your family
	* Recapitulation of structural and content words
February	* Names of animals and their homes
	* Revision and Practice
	* Composition
March	* Reciting poem with correct intonation and rhythm
	* Annual Examination



Class 4

The child will be able to communicate with his/her peers about his family and everyday experiences in short and simple sentences. The child will be able to read, comprehend and tell stories, recite poems with rhythm and intonation and complete the practices/ exercises related to them. The child will be able to comprehend the meaning of the text.

Suggested Teaching Learning Pedagogy

Learning Outcomes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After greeting the children, the teacher introduces himself/ herself and ask one or two students to introduce themselves to encourage conversation in English. The teacher can use activities like role-play/ skit, conversation, dialogues and simple question/ answers in the class to promote speaking skill. The teacher can ask students to speak a few sentences about good habits, manners, cleanliness, etc. during the morning assembly or in class. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child is able to use relevant greetings, polite words with the people, ask questions as- How are you? Who is your friend? etc., and can talk about himself/herself, family members in short and simple sentences. The child will be aware of good habits and inculcate them in his/ her personality.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher gives simple instructions in the class in English, which encourages the children to respond in simple English. The teacher uses structural approach and substitution table to practice various types of structures and language items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child is able to respond to instructions in English. The child is able to give instructions in English in assembly or in class.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher should recite rhymes/ poems with proper rhythm/ intonation and gestures from textbook, rhyme books etc. Audios and online materials may be used as examples. Short stories, text, posters, charts and other printed material can be read aloud by the teacher with correct pronunciation and pauses. The teacher should plan group activities where students will work in groups in which they can recite rhymes/ poems, read simple short stories from textbooks and other reading material, like labels on the objects, chart papers, packaged items, wrappers, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child is able to recite poems/ rhymes from that textbook individually and in groups with proper expressions. They can read simple short stories from textbooks and short simple sentences from other reading materials, like classroom, walls, hoardings, wrappers, noticeboard, etc.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher should encourage children to learn two new words (with spellings) daily. These words should be introduced and demonstrated in different ways to use them in structures. The teacher can use other activities like puzzles, language games, story telling etc. to enrich the vocabulary of the children. Unfamiliar words should be explained with the help of pictures and gestures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child uses new words and words similar to the words used in the lessons. He/She can use these words in making small sentences in their daily conversation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher can use role-play, project work, pair work to familiarize children with different professions that they see around them. The students should be prompted to speak and write on different professions using textbooks, pictures or charts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child will be able to identify different professions and can relate their importance in his life.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher should use printed material to present and reinforce the grammatical items by asking them to look up for naming words i.e. nouns, words used for nouns i.e. pronouns and action words. To explain the correct usage of articles, the teacher will ensure sufficient practice of vowel sounds and consonant sounds. Simple stories /text and structure are presented and explained for correct usage of articles, such as the use of 'the' - This is a <u>bag</u>. The <u>bag</u> is of red colour. There was a <u>king</u>. The <u>king</u> was very kind. The <u>Taj Mahal</u> is in Agra. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child is able to frame simple sentences which have nouns, pronouns, verbs. The child is able to use articles- 'a', 'an' and 'the'.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children should be given more practice of completing exercises based on text, such as fill in the blanks, complete the sentences, one word answers, picture reading etc. Children are encouraged to answer the questions based on text and write them as a writing practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child is able to answer the questions given at the end of the text and write them in simple words and short sentences.



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WAKE UP!

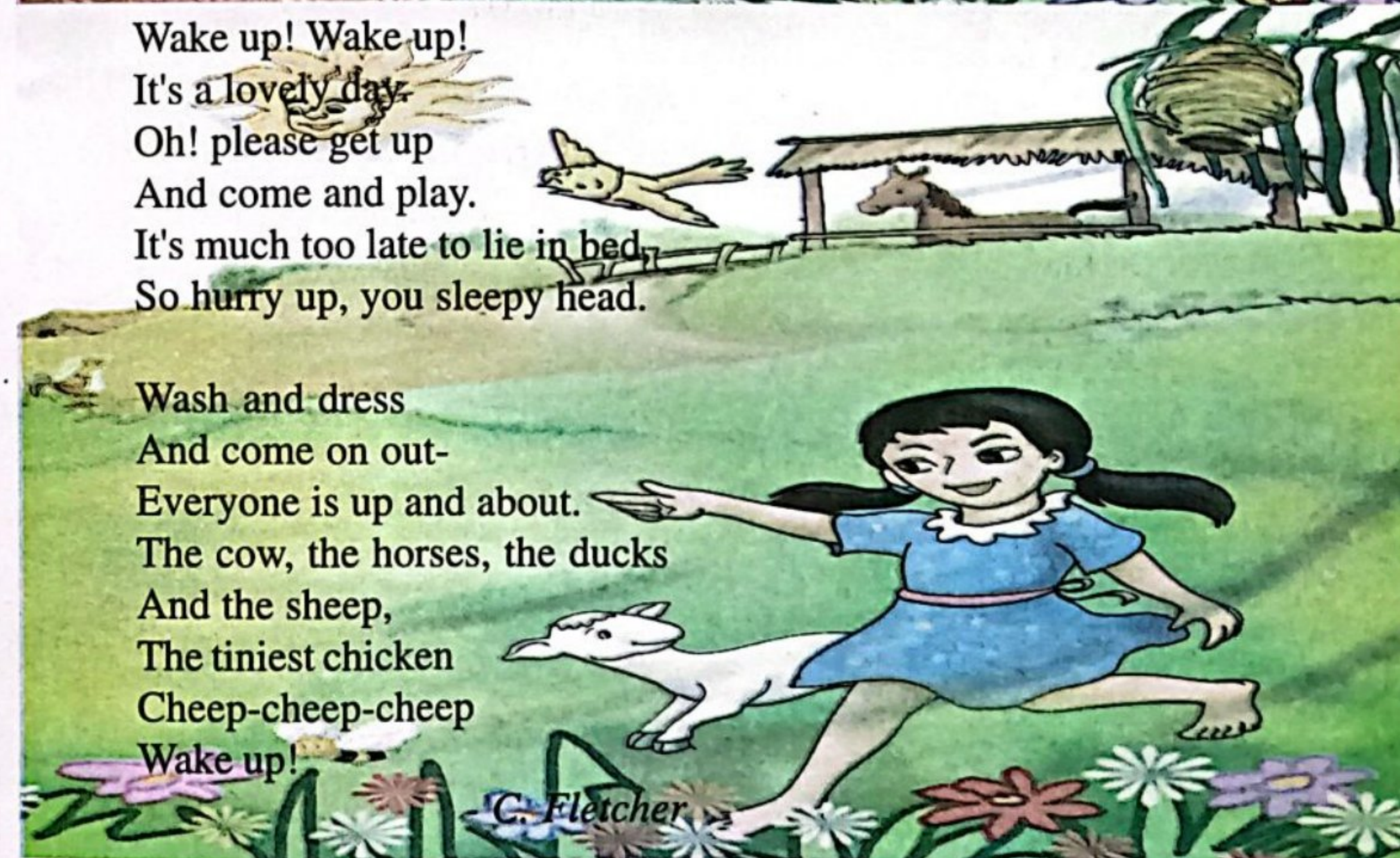


Wake up! Wake up!
It's a lovely day.
Oh! Please get up
And come and play.
The birds are singing in the trees,
And you can hear the buzzing bees.



Wake up! Wake up!
It's a lovely day.
Oh! please get up
And come and play.
It's much too late to lie in bed,
So hurry up, you sleepy head.

Wash and dress
And come on out-
Everyone is up and about.
The cow, the horses, the ducks
And the sheep,
The tiniest chicken
Cheep-cheep-cheep
Wake up!



C. Fletcher

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
wake up	- वेक् अप	- जागना, किसी को जगाना
lovely	- लवली	- सुन्दर या आकर्षक
get up	- गेट अप	- खड़ा हो जाना
buzzing	- बज़िंग	- भिनभिनाहट
sleepy	- स्लीपी	- थका हुआ, सोने का इच्छुक
tiniest	- टाइनिस्ट	- सबसे छोटा

Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- Who are already awake?
- Where are the birds singing?
- What have you learnt from this poem?

Word Power

1. Which words have similar sounds in the poem:

day	-	play
trees	-
bed	-
out	-
sheep	-

Activity

1. Talk about different sounds of birds and animals with the teacher and learn it:

Cow	-	bow (moo)
Bee	-	buzz
Cat	-	mew
Dog	-	bark
Lion	-	roar
Cock	-	crow
Crow	-	caw



DRAWING COMPETITION



(The teacher enters the classroom)

Children : Good morning ma'am.

Teacher : Good morning children. Sit down.

How are you?

Children : We are fine, thank you!

How are you ma'am?

Teacher : I am fine too, thank you.

Children, do you remember we have a drawing competition today. Let's go out in the field.

Children : Yes ma'am.

Teacher : Have you brought your colours and drawing sheets?

Children : Yes ma'am.

Teacher : What type of colours have you brought?

Meena : I have brought crayons.

Sahil : I have brought pencil colours.

- Manjeet : I have brought water colours.
 Sheeba : I forgot to bring my colours.
 Teacher : No problem, Sahil can share his colours with you.
 What are you going to draw Manjeet?
 Manjeet : I'm going to draw a fruit basket.
 Teacher : Very good. What about you Meena?
 Meena : Ma'am, I am going to draw a monkey sitting on a branch.
 Teacher : Very good! Now, all of you may begin to draw.
 All the best.
 (All the children have finished their work. The bell rings for lunch break.)
 Teacher : I will declare the result after the lunch break.
 Children : Okay, ma'am.
 (After the lunch break)
 Teacher : All of you have done very well. Sheeba stands first, John stands second and Manjeet stands third.
 Sheeba, John: Thank you ma'am.
 and Manjeet
 Teacher : Did you all enjoy the drawing competition?
 Children : Yes ma'am, very much.

New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	First form of the Verb
competition	- कॉम्पटीशन	- प्रतियोगिता	
brought	- ब्रॉट	- लाया	bring - लाना
forgot	- फ़(र)गॉट	- भूला	forget - भूलना
remember	- रिमेम्बर	- याद करना	
declare	- डिक्लेअ(र)	- घोषणा करना	
enjoy	- इन्जॉइ	- आनंदित होना	

Comprehension Questions

- Answer the following questions:
 - How do you wish your teacher in the morning ?



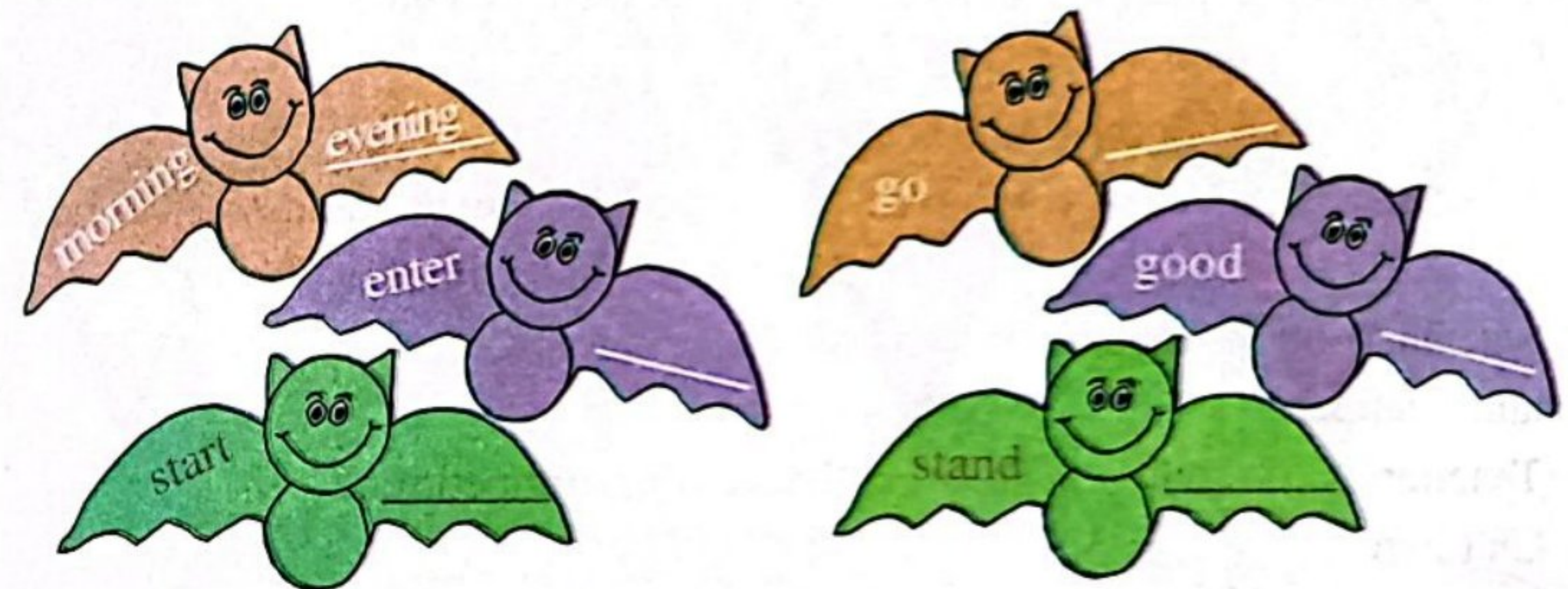
- In which competition were the children going to participate?
- Who forgot to bring colours?
- What did Manjeet want to draw?

2. Write 'T' for true statements and 'F' for false statements:

- Sheeba forgot to bring her colours. ()
- Manjeet is going to draw an elephant. ()
- John stood first in the drawing competition. ()
- Meena is going to draw a monkey. ()

Word Power

- Write the antonyms of the words given in the wings of bats. One is done for you.



Let's Write



- I like to play _____.
- My favourite subject is _____.
- When I grow up, I want to be a _____.
- My favourite book is _____.
- My favourite food is _____.
- My favourite colour is _____.
- I am good at _____.
- This year, I would like to learn _____.



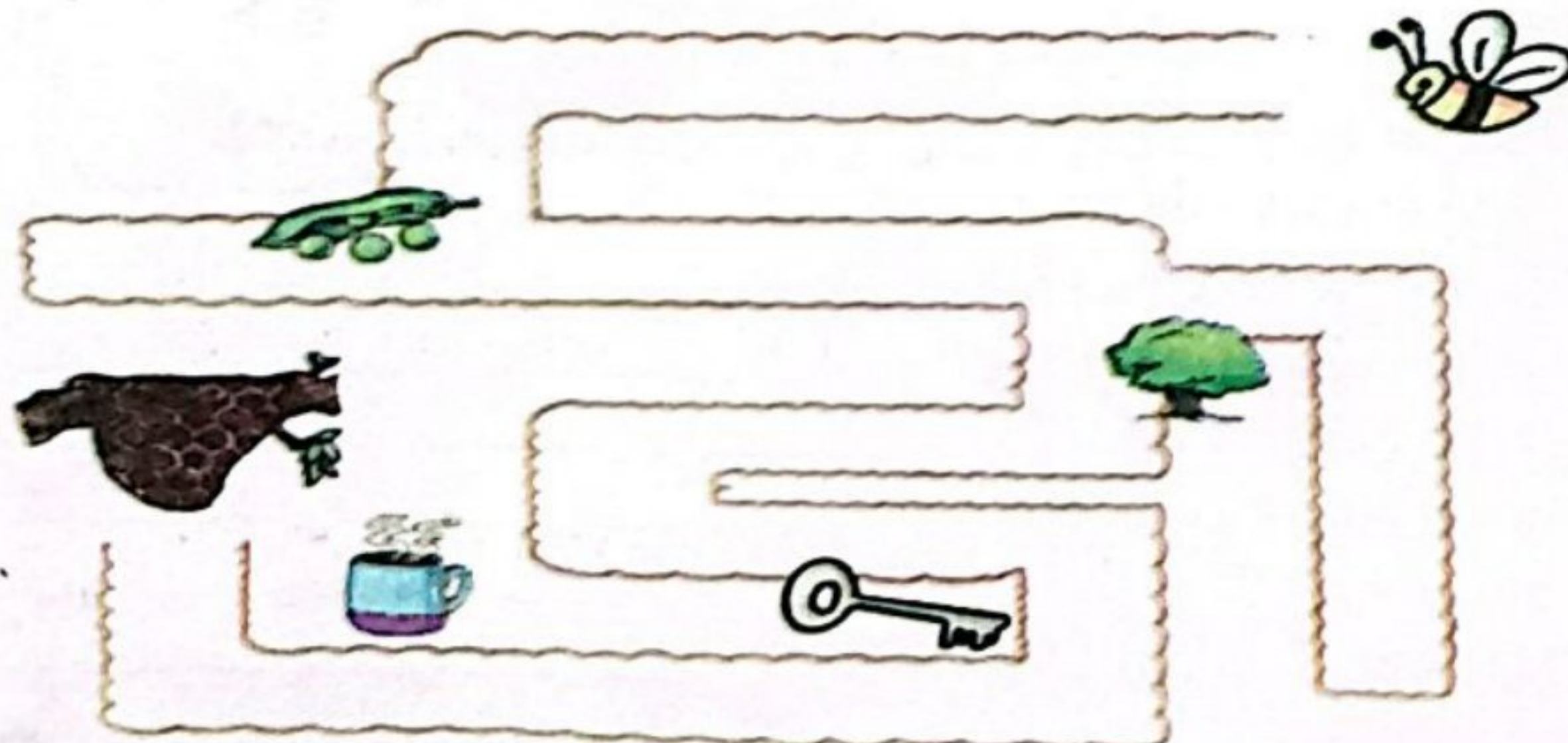
Language Practice

1. Pick the nouns from the magic box and place them in the suitable ice-cream cones:

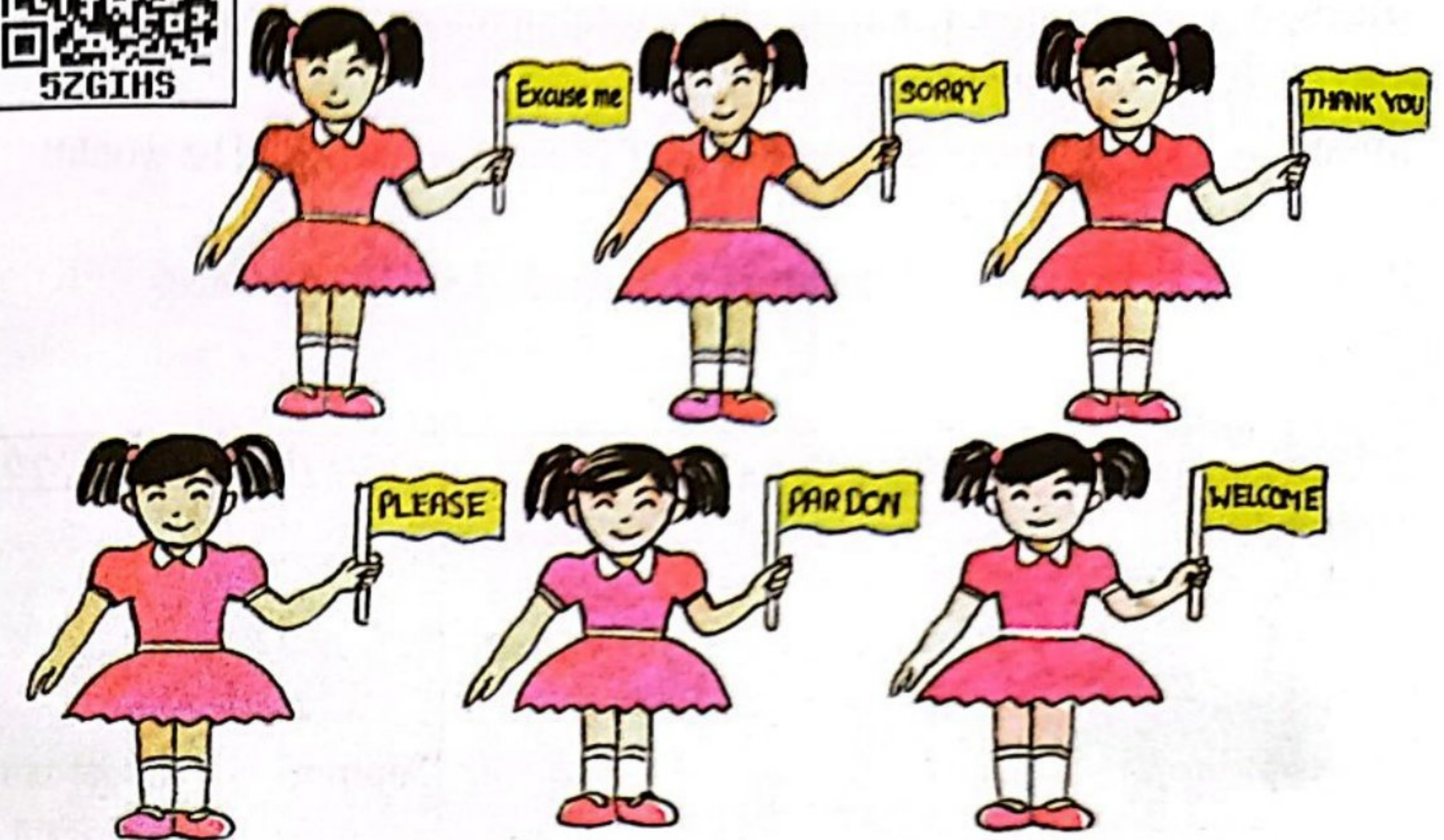


Activity

- » Draw and colour some of your favourite things.
- » Help the bee to reach its home. What are the things that it would meet on the way?



MAGIC WORDS



(The bell rings for the morning assembly. After the assembly, Meethi enters the classroom.)

- Kabir : Hello, Meethi.
- Meethi : Hello Kabir! How are you?
- Kabir : I'm fine, *thank you*. Yesterday I was absent. I could not do my homework. Would you *please* give me your notebook?
- Meethi : Oh, sure! *Please* take it.
- Kabir : *Thank you*, Meethi.
- Meethi : *Welcome*, Kabir.
- Ekta : *Excuse me*. Is this your box, Meethi?
- Meethi : Yes, it is mine.
- Ekta : Would you *please* show me your story book?
- Meethi : *Pardon!*
- Ekta : Would you *please* show me your story book?

- Meethi : Yes, of course. Where is my picture book, Ekta?
- Ekta : I am *sorry*. I left it at home. I will bring it tomorrow.
- Ravi : Yesterday, I made a mistake. I uprooted a new sapling. What would the teacher say?
- Meethi : Our teacher is very kind. If you say *sorry* to him, he would forgive you.
- Ravi : Thank you Meethi for giving me such a good advice.

New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	First form of the Verb
assembly	- असेम्बलि	- प्रार्थना सभा	
pardon	- पा(र)डन	- बात को दुबारा कहने का अनुरोध	
of course	- अव को(र)स	- बेशक	
uprooted	- अपरूटिड्	- पौधे को जड़ से उखाड़ा	uproot - पौधे को जड़ से उखाड़ना
sapling	- सैपलिङ्	- छोटा पौधा	
kind	- काइन्ड	- दयालु	
forgive	- फ(र)गिव	- माफ करना	

Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- Why did Kabir ask Meethi for a notebook?
- Who forgot to bring the picture book?
- What did Ravi do with a new sapling?
- What did Meethi advice Ravi?

Tell Me

- If you want something from someone, what would you say?
- If someone says 'thank you' to you, what would you say?
- If you hurt someone, what would you say?
- If someone gives you something, what would you say?



- If you sneeze in the middle of the conversation, what would you say?
- If you ask someone to repeat what he said, what would you say?



Word Power

1. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box:

homework uprooted advice please excuse me

- I could not do my _____ as I was absent.
- _____ may I take your eraser?
- Would you _____ show me your story book?
- Follow your doctor's _____.
- The floods _____ all the trees of the forest.



Language Practice

1. Rearrange the jumbled words to make correct sentences:

- homework I not do could my.
- left at home it I.
- made a I mistake.
- bring it tomorrow will I.
- uprooted sapling new a I.



Activity



Enact the following gestures and tell what are they saying?



HERE AND THERE



Neeta is a careless girl. She does not keep her things at their proper places. Her mother is worried about her carelessness. One day, Neeta's friend Mala comes to her house.

Neeta : How are you Mala?
 Mala : I am fine, thank you. What about you?
 Neeta : I am also fine.
 Mala : I came here to take my story book back which I had given to you last week.

(After searching everywhere...)

Neeta : I don't remember where I have kept it. Probably it was here on the table.
 No no, I think it was there in the cupboard.
 Mala : You should keep the things at their proper places. Should I help you?
 Neeta : Yes, please.

(Mala and Neeta begin to keep the things at their proper places. While they are arranging the things, Mala finds her story book in the cupboard. Meanwhile Neeta's mother enters the room.)



Neeta : Maa, see my room!
 Mother : Oh good! Where is your blue bag?
 Neeta : It is here on the table.
 Mother : Where is your blue frock?
 Neeta : It is there in the cupboard.
 Mother : Where are your black shoes?
 Neeta : They are here in the shoerack.
 Mother : Very good! Neeta, you should keep small things here on the table and big things there in the cupboard.

New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	First form of the Verb
careless	- केअ(र)लिस	- लापरवाह	worry - चिंता
proper	- प्रॉपअ(र)	- सही	
worried	- वरिड	- चिंतित	
probably	- प्रॉबब्लि	- संभवतः	
arrange	- अरेन्ज	- व्यवस्थित करना	

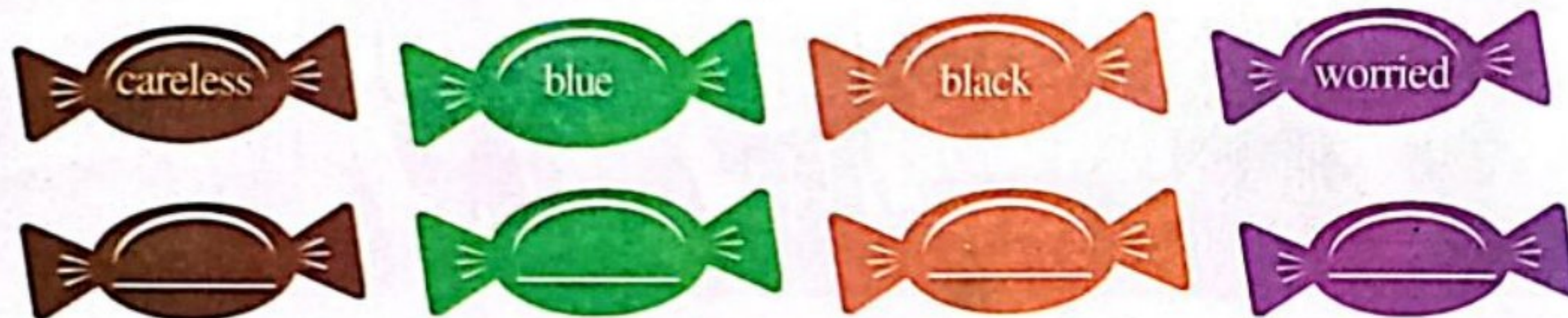
Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- What kind of a girl Neeta was?
- How did Neeta keep her things in the beginning?
- What was Neeta searching for?
- Where did Mala find her book?
- Why is it necessary to keep our things at their proper places?

Word Power

1. The words in the toffees describe something or someone in the story. Write their names in the blanks provided below:



Language Practice

1. Underline the describing words (adjectives) in the following sentences and write them in your notebook:

- My red frock is here.
- Your yellow box is there.
- A fat man is here.
- A thin man is there.
- My black goat is here.
- Your white ox is there.



2. Fill in the blanks using here/there:

- Can you go _____?
- Can you come _____?
- I wish he would be _____ with me.
- I would like to be _____ with you.



Activity



» How can you keep your classroom neat and clean?



A HAPPY CHILD



My house is red- a little house;
A happy child am I.
I laugh and play and live long day;
I hardly ever cry.

I have a tree, a green-green tree,
To shade me from the sun;
And under it I often sit,
When all my work is done.

-Kate Greenaway

New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
hardly	- हा(र)डलि	- मुश्किल से
shade	- शेड	- छाया
often	- ऑफ्न	- प्रायः



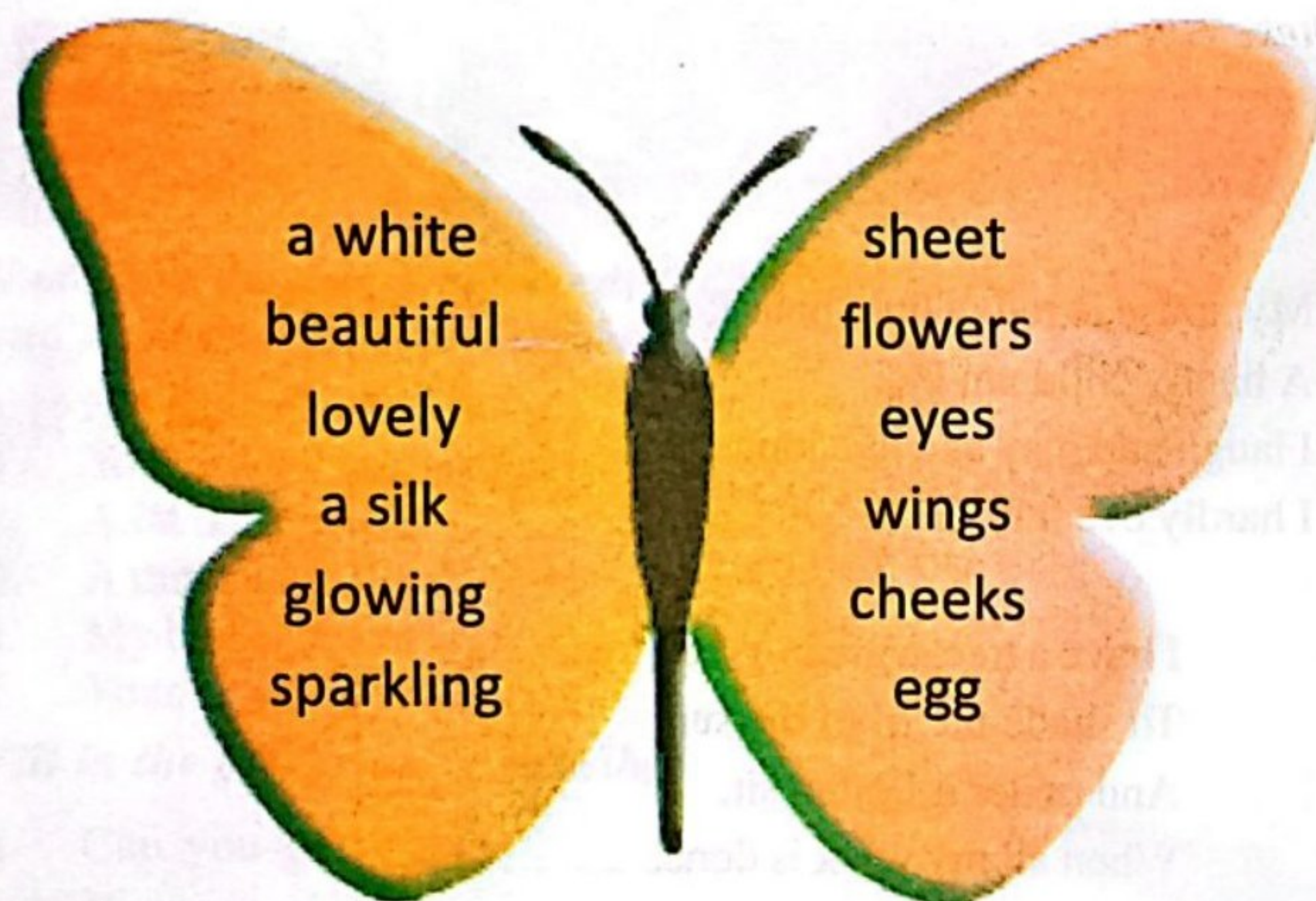
Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- What is the colour of the happy child's house?
- What does the child do all day long?
- Where does the child sit when his work is done?
- What shades the child from the sun?
- How are trees useful to us?

Word Power

- Make groups of words that go together and write them in the space given below. One has been done for you:



a white egg		

Activity



Let's Do

- » Read the following passage and underline the words expressing emotions:

Today is Raju's birthday. But he is sad as his younger sister Roshni is sick. All the family members except him are in the hospital. He is angry because they have not taken him along.

It is night time. He is feeling sleepy. Suddenly he heard a knock at the door. He got scared. He opened the door and was happy to see Roshni along with all the family members.

Now relate the underlined words with emojis given below and write these emotions against them:















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LESSON - 6

MY FAMILY



I am Chirag. I am thirteen years old. I live in a joint family in Prayagraj. There are six members in my family. I have a younger sister. Her name is Nikita. She is very naughty and sweet.

My grandfather is the head of the family. We call him 'baba ji'. My grandmother is the soul of the family. We call her 'dadi ji'. We love to spend time with them.

My baba ji is fond of music. He teaches us to sing songs and bhajans. My dadi ji is fond of making sweet dishes. She tells us new stories every night.

My father is a lawyer. He is an honest person. My mother works in an office and we take care of one another very well.

One day we all went for a picnic. The place was very beautiful. My baba ji made tasty snacks for us. I played badminton with my grandmother. We played *antakshari*. We enjoyed the picnic very much and returned home before it was dark.

Family is where life begins and love never ends

Spring



26

New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
joint family	- जॉइन्ट फॅमलि	- संयुक्त परिवार
younger	- यङ्ग(र)	- छोटा
soul	- सोल्	- आत्मा
dish	- डिश	- व्यंजन
honest	- ऑनेस्ट	- ईमानदार

Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- Where does Chirag live?
- How many members are there in his family?
- What does Chirag's father do?
- What does Chirag's mother do?
- Do you live in a nuclear family or a joint family?

Word Power

1. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word given in the brackets:

- My grandfather is the _____ of the family. (head / hand)
- My grandmother is fond of making _____ dishes. (sour / sweet)
- My father is an _____ man. (honest / clever)
- My _____ works in an office. (grandmother / mother)
- One day we all went for a _____. (clinic / picnic)

Language Practice

1. a. Write the masculine forms of the following feminine forms:

grandmother

aunt

daughter

wife

Activity



» Draw a family tree on a chart paper and paste the pictures of your family members on it.

Spring



27



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LESSON -7

PEOPLE WHO HELP US

Who is she?

She is a doctor.

What does a doctor do?

A doctor treats the sick persons.



Who is he?

He is a barber.

What does a barber do?

A barber cuts hair.



Who is he?

He is a traffic policeman.

What does a traffic policeman do?

A traffic policeman controls the traffic.



Who is he?

He is a carpenter.

What does a carpenter do?

A carpenter makes wooden objects.



Who is he?

He is a mason.

What does a mason do?

A mason makes buildings.



Who is she?

She is a fruitseller.

What does a fruitseller do?

A fruitseller sells fruits.



New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
treats	- ट्रीट्स	- इलाज करता है
sells	- सैल्ज़	- बेचता है
sick	- सिक	- बीमार
buildings	- बिल्डिंगज़	- इमारतों

Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- When do you go to see a doctor?
- Why do we visit a barber's shop?
- Who makes wooden objects?
- What does a traffic policeman do?
- Who makes buildings?

Word Power

1. Fill in the blanks with the help of the words given in the box:

barber doctor fruitseller traffic-policeman carpenter mason

- Sheela sells fruits. She is a _____.
- Amjad cuts hair. He is a _____.
- Dinesh makes wooden tables and chairs. He is a _____.
- Amrita treats the sick. She is a _____.
- James makes buildings. He is a _____.
- Mangal controls the traffic. He is a _____.

Language Practice

1. Choose the suitable pronouns to fill in the blanks:

- Nita is hungry. _____ wants something to eat.
- Raj is a good boy. _____ helps others.
- She should brush _____ teeth everyday.
- He is waiting for _____ school bus.



Activity

It's Fun Time

1. Look at the tools, learn their names and write who uses them. One is done for you:



weighing balance

grocer



stethoscope



sewing machine



potter's wheel



saw



paint brush

2. Collect and paste the pictures related to the different professions in your notebook or on a chart paper and write their names.



TWO PRECIOUS GEMS



Once a traveller lost his way. He was passing through a dense forest. He felt very thirsty. There was no water around. Two children were passing by. They saw the traveller and gave him the little water they had. The traveller said, "I want to give you some gold coins for saving my life". The children said, "Thank you sir, it is our duty". "God bless you children!", said the traveller.

The day passed. It was dark all around. The traveller was looking for some shelter. Suddenly he saw a dim light far there in a village. It was an old lady's hut. He knocked at the door. The old lady welcomed him inside and gave him food and shelter. Realizing her poor condition, the traveller offered some money to the lady. She did not agree to take the money and said, "I am not poor at all, sir, I have two precious gems".

While they were talking, two children entered the hut with a bundle of sticks in their hands. The old lady said, "These are my two gems, gentleman!".

"Oh! These children! I met them in the forest. They saved my life. Really, they are your two little precious gems", said the traveller with tears of joy in his eyes.



New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	First form of the Verb
traveller	- ट्रॅवेलअ(र)	- यात्री	
dense	- डेंस	- घना	
thirsty	- थ(र)स्टि	- प्यासा	
shelter	- शॅल्टअ(र)	- पनाह, शरण	
realizing	- रिअलाइजिङ	- समझ रहा है	
offered	- ऑफअ(र)ड	- कुछ देने का प्रस्ताव दिया	offer - कुछ देने का प्रस्ताव देना
precious	- प्रेशस	- अनमोल	
gems	- जॅम्ज	- रत्न	

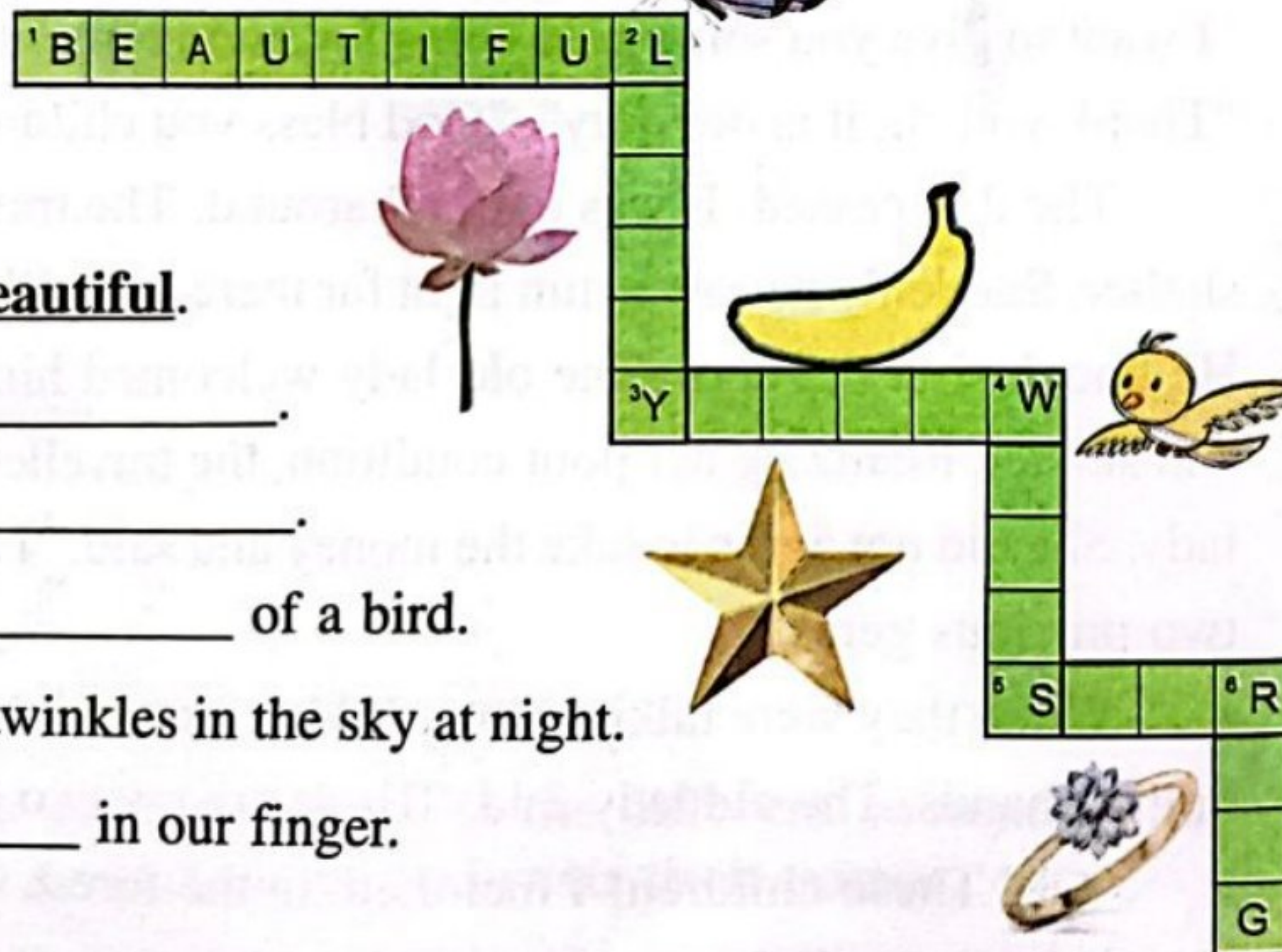
Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- Where was the traveller passing through?
- How did the children help the traveller?
- Why did the traveller offer some money to the old lady?
- Did the old lady accept his help?
- Who were the two precious gems for the lady?

Word Power

1. Complete the given word ladder:



- A butterfly is beautiful.
- Lotus is _____.
- A banana is _____.
- These are the _____ of a bird.
- A _____ twinkles in the sky at night.
- We put _____ in our finger.

Language Practice

Fill in the blanks by adding 'ing' to these doing words (verb) given in the brackets:

a. Two boys are _____ on a wall. (sit)



b. One boy is _____ up the ladder. (climb)



c. The boys are _____ football. (play)



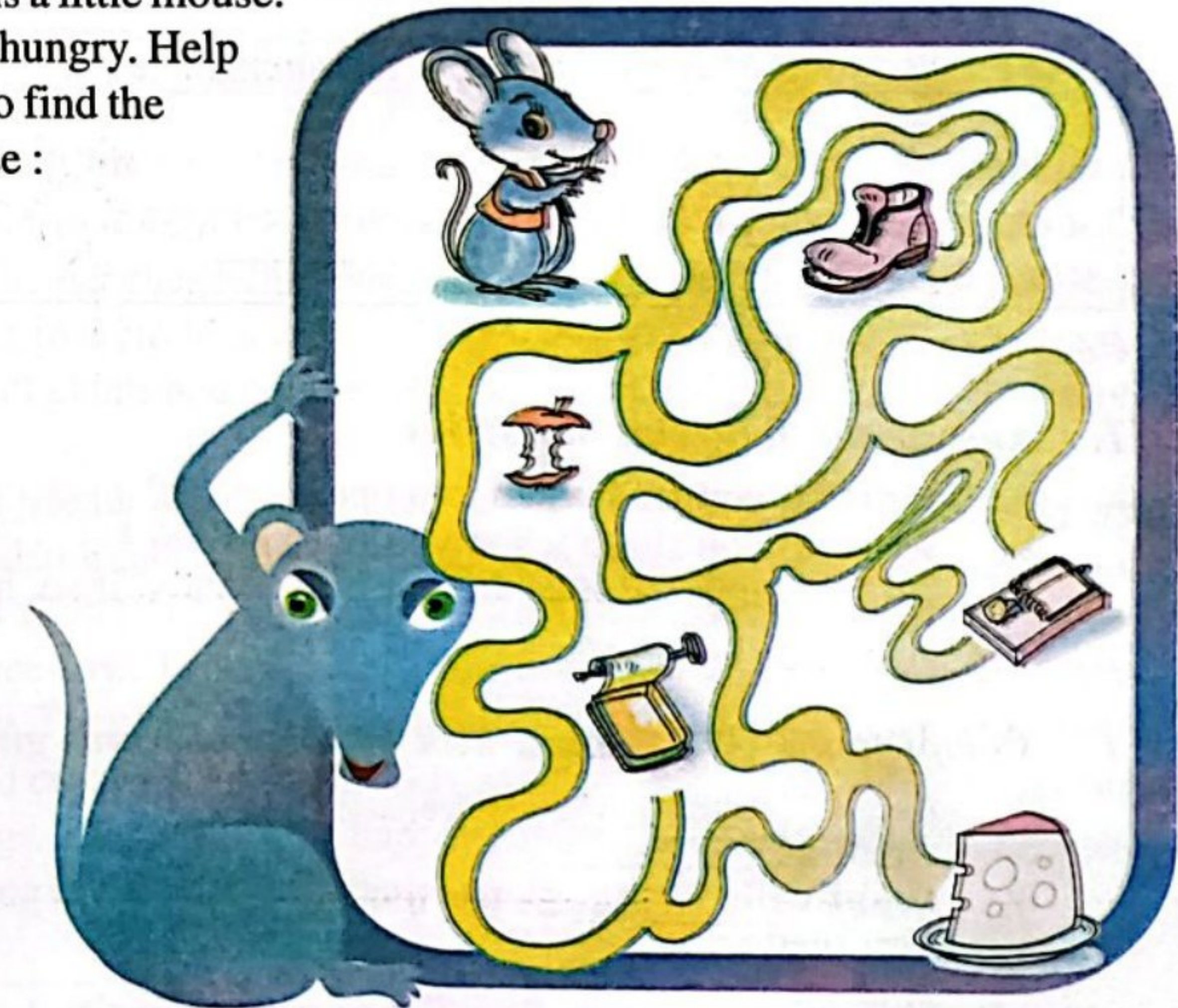
d. The boy is _____. (jump)



Activity



Direction : Tillu is a little mouse. He is hungry. Help him to find the cheese :





OPEN A BOOK

Open a book
And you will find
People and places of every kind;
Open a book
And you can be
Anything that you want to be;
Open a book
And you can share
Wondrous words you find in there;
Open a book
And I will too,
You read to me
And I'll read to you.



New Words

-Jane Baskwill

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
find	- फाइन्ड	- पा लेना
anything	- अँनिथिङ्	- कुछ भी
share	- शेअ(र)	- आदान प्रदान करना
wondrous	- वन्ड्रस	- आश्चर्यजनक

Comprehension Questions

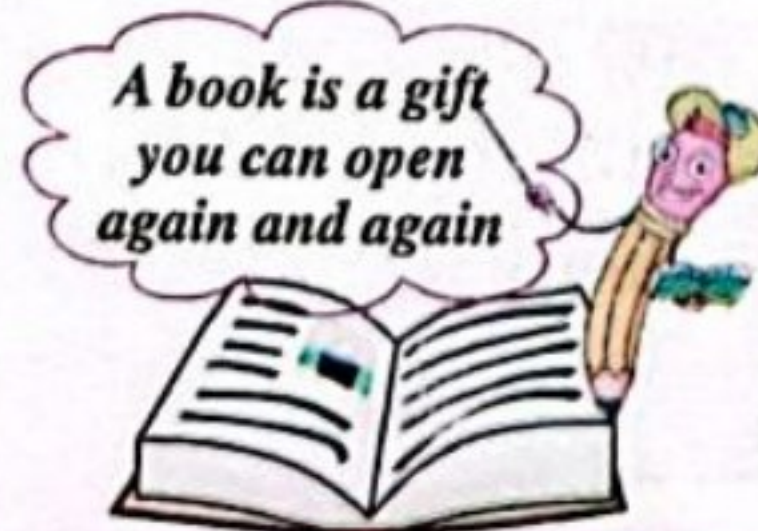
1. Answer the following questions:

- What do you find when you open a book?
- What do you share when you open a book?
- Do you think, "Books are our best friends" if so, how?

Word Power

1. Complete the given stanza with the help of words given in the box:

me read book too
Open a _____
And I will _____
You read to _____
And I'll _____ to you.



IN THE PARK



Once, Alok with his friends decided to spend sometime in an open green place. So they went to a park to enjoy and refresh themselves. They saw a few people sitting on the benches while others relaxing under the trees. Some elderly people were sitting in a circle and doing yoga. There was greenery all around. It was full of beautiful plants and creepers which were filled with beautiful seasonal flowers.

Alok and his friends saw a children's corner where children were enjoying their rides. They also joined them and slide down the slide. They swang on the swing. They went round and round on the merry-go-round. They also went up and down on the see-saw. They met several friends in the park. All were running around and playing. They saw many beautiful flies and insects. Parents were sitting on the benches and enjoying while the kids were playing. There were many birds singing sweet songs. They were very happy that the park was near to their houses. They just love going to the park with their family and friends.

Let's go green to get our globe green

New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
creeper	- क्रीपअ(र)	- बेल, लता
rides	- राइडज़	- मनोरंजन पार्क में झूले
slide	- स्लाइड	- फिसलने वाला झूला
swing	- स्विङ	- झूलने वाला झूला
merry-go-round	- मॅरि-गो-राउन्ड	- गोल घूमने वाला झूला
see-saw	- सी-सॉ	- झूला पट्टी

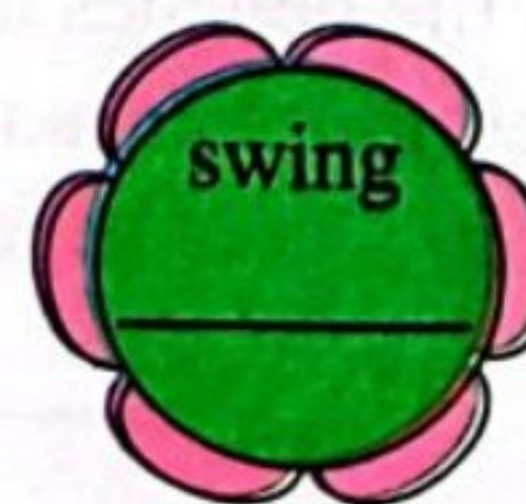
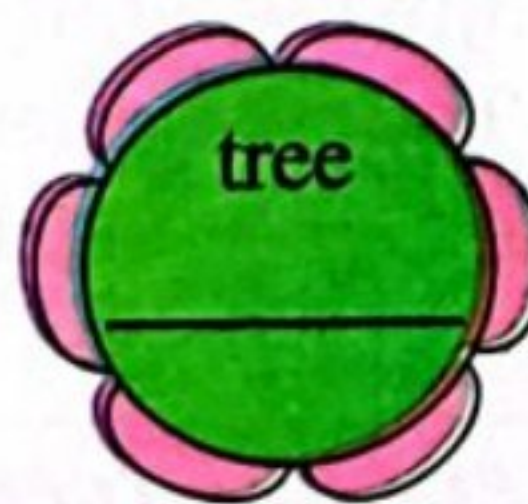
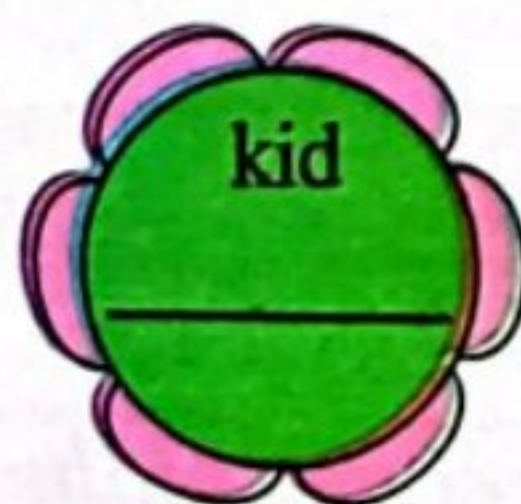
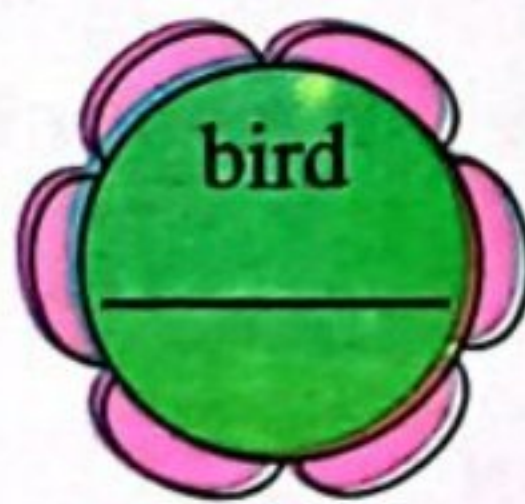
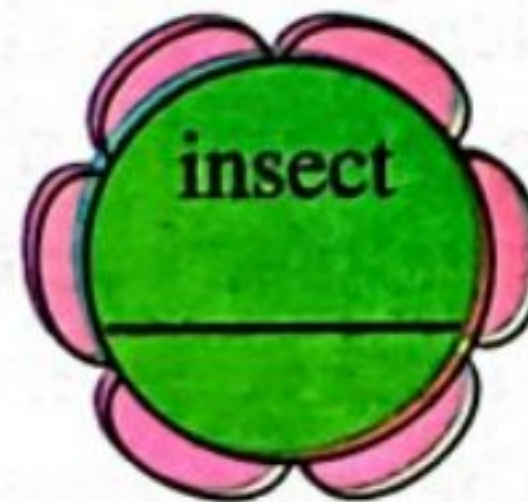
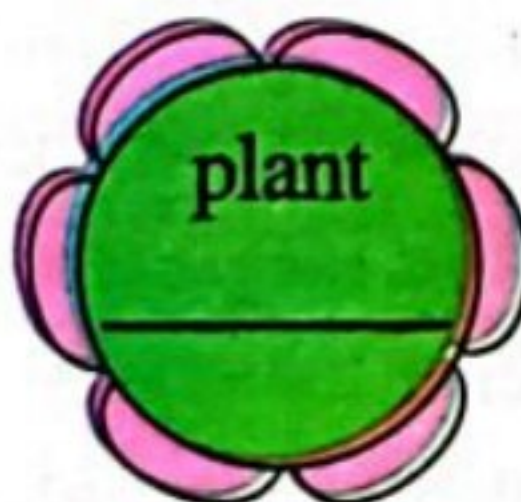
Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- Where did Alok and his friends decide to go?
 - Name any two rides which you find in the park.
 - Mention the things which can be seen in the park.
 - What were the kids doing in the park?
 - Why do children love to visit a park?
 - Who was singing sweet songs in the park?
- (i) insects (ii) butterflies
(iii) birds (iv) animals

Word Power

1. Write the plural of the words given below and use these plurals to form sentences of your own in your notebook:



Language Practice

1. Write meaningful sentences with the help of the table given below:

Ali	plays	with	her/his friends.
Rita	writes		a pen/ pencil.
They	walk		their stick.
We	swim		your friends.
You	dance		our partners.

Activity



Let's Do

Know your pet

» Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box and complete the composition:

brown tail has have eats love little barks is faithful

I _____ a pet. It _____ a dog. Its colour is _____.
It _____ four legs and one _____ tail.
It shows its feeling by wagging its _____.
It is very _____ to me. It _____ at the strangers.
It _____ everything I give to him.
I _____ my pet very much.

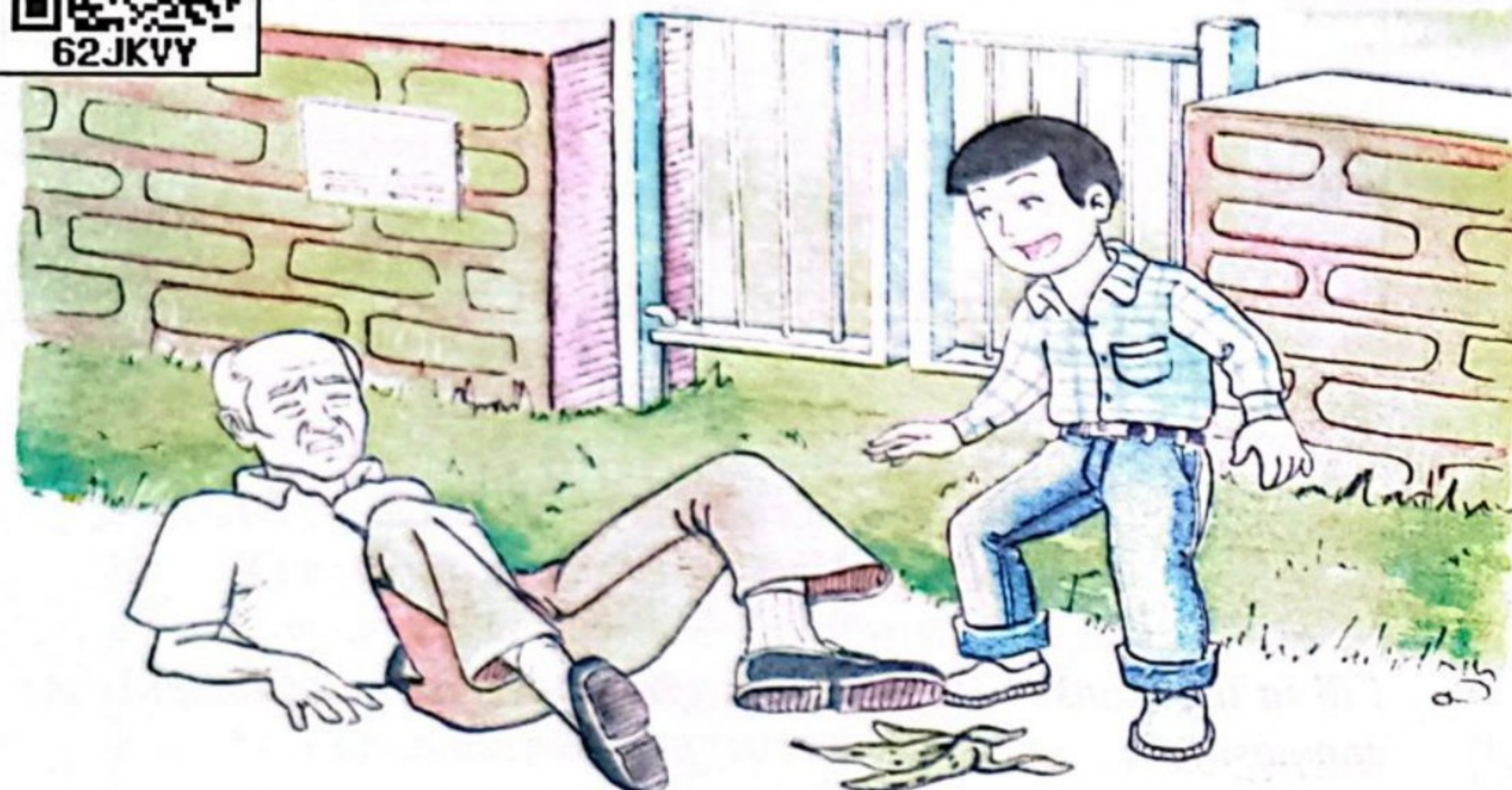


Fun Time

Draw and colour the given picture in your notebook and mention the things you see in it:



SUNIL LEARNS A LESSON



It was Sunday. Sunil was having breakfast with his father. His father gave him a banana. He ate it and threw the peel outside the window on the road. An old man was walking there. He did not notice the banana peel. He stepped on it and slipped. Sunil laughed at this. The old man could not get up because he got injured.

His father who was watching all this, came to Sunil and said, "Don't laugh. The old man fell because you threw the banana peel on the road. You should have put it in the dustbin. Now, Let's go and help him".



They helped the old man to get up and took him to his home. The old man thanked them. Sunil felt ashamed for his wrong behaviour, and said sorry to the old man.

Later, Sunil said sorry and promised his father that he would always throw waste in the dustbin.

Always put the garbage in dustbin, make environment neat and clean.

New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	First form of the Verb
ashamed	- अ'शेम्ड	- शर्मिदा हुआ	throw - फेंकना
threw	- थ्रिउ	- फेंका	step on - पैर रखना
peel	- पील	- छिलका	
stepped on	- स्टैपड ऑन्	- पैर रखा	
hurt	- हर्ज(र)ट	- चोट लगना	

Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- What did Sunil's father give him?
- How did the old man get hurt?
- Where did Sunil and his father take the old man?
- Did Sunil feel sorry for his action?
- Where should we throw rubbish and why?



Word Power

1. Rearrange the words in alphabetical order:

- set, bet, met, let
- tall, fall, ball, wall
- dark, lark, mark, bark
- paw, raw, saw, law

Language Practice

1. Join each pair of sentences with a conjunction:

- The sun was shining the sky was blue.
- The young man can run fast the old man cannot do so.
- I went for a short work dinner.
- I will finish my homework I go to play.
- We can't play loud music everyone has gone to bed.



Activity



- » Make a dustbin using an old cardboard box and keep it in your classroom and write a slogan on it.





HIDDEN TREASURE



Gopal was a hard working farmer. He had three sons Madan, Bhola and Rajan. All the three were strong and healthy but they did not want to do farming. Gopal was very sad and worried about his sons and his farmland. One day, Gopal got an idea. He called all his sons and said that a treasure was hidden in his farm and they had to search the treasure and divide it among themselves.

The three sons were very happy. They went to the farm and started digging. Madan started from one end, Bhola from the other end and Rajan from the centre.

They dug each and every inch of the field, but they could not find anything.

Gopal said to his sons, "Dear sons! You have tilled the whole field. Why don't you sow the crops?" They sowed the crops.

Days passed soon. The crops grew tall and green. The sons were delighted. The father said, "Sons, this is the real treasure, which I wanted you to divide among yourselves."



New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	First form of the Verb
farmland	- फार्मलैन्ड	- खेत	
hidden	- हिडन्	- छिपा हुआ	hide - छिपना
treasure	- ट्रैशअ(र)	- खजाना	
tilled	- टिल्ड	- जोता	till - जोतना
delighted	- डिलाइटिड	- प्रसन्न हुआ	delight - प्रसन्न होना

Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- How many sons did the farmer have?
- Why was the farmer worried?
- What did the farmer say to his sons one day?
- What did the farmer mean by the 'hidden treasure'?

Word Power

1. Fill in the blanks with the help of the words given in the box:

delighted worried treasure tilled

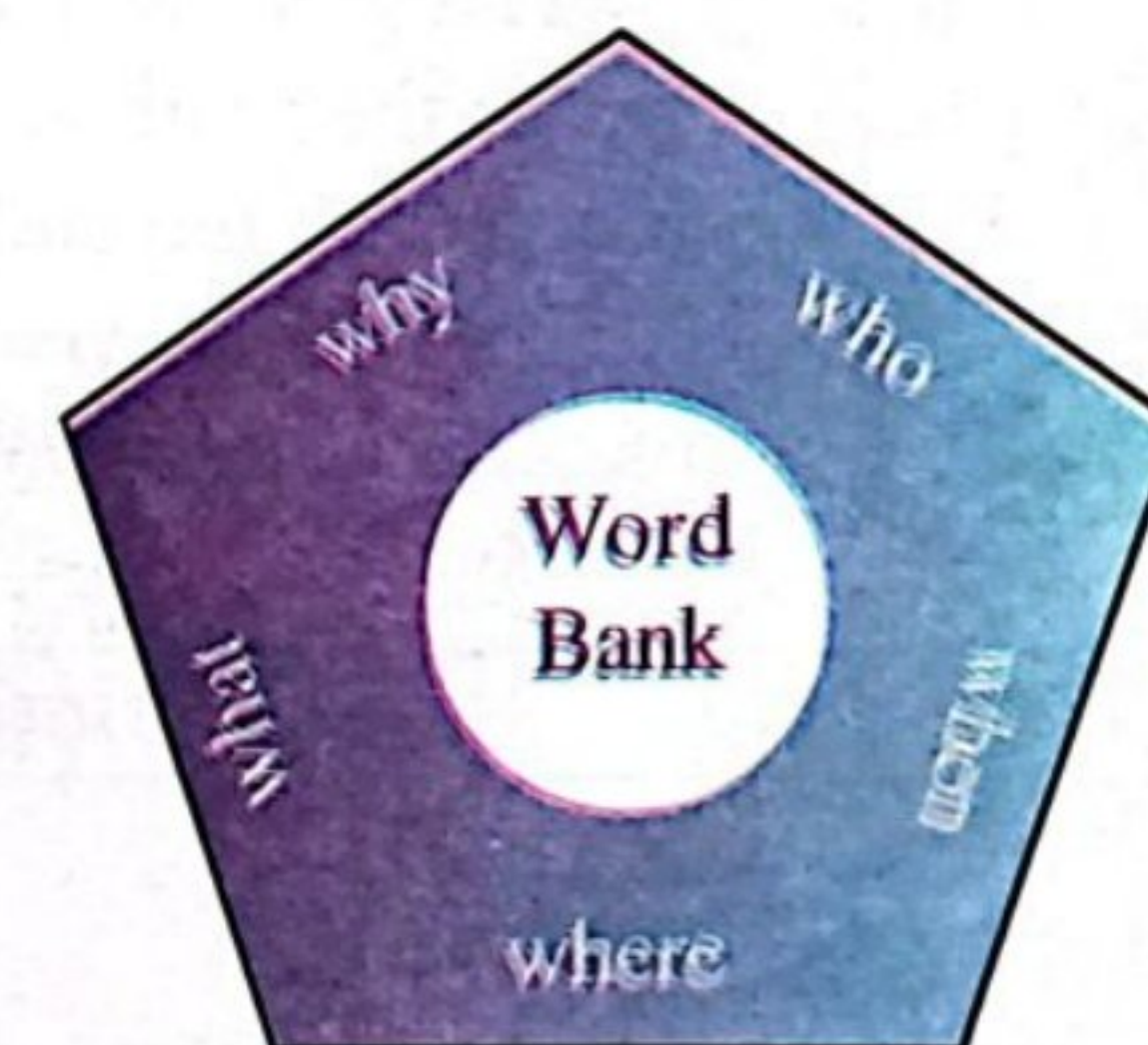
- The gardener _____ the flower bed.
- There was a hidden _____ in the lake.
- The mother was _____ about her lazy sons.
- The little girls were _____ to see the doll.



Language Practice

1. Use the words from the word bank to complete each question:

- _____ is your best friend?
- _____ do you live?
- _____ is your birthday?
- _____ do you want to eat for lunch?
- _____ are you crying?



Activity



- » Visit a field and make a list of the things that you see there.



LOVELY SEASONS



The first month of the year is January,
Followed by a cold and foggy February,
Then comes March with the spring,
And in April blossoms everything,
May and then June are very hot,
In July and August we see raindrops,
September is the ninth and the tenth October,
Leaves fall as autumn ends in November,
The last month of the year is easy to remember,
Christmas comes in the twelfth month that is December.



New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
foggy	- फॉगि	- कोहरे वाला
spring	- स्प्रिंग्	- बसंत ऋतु
blossoms	- ब्लॉसमज़	- खिलना
autumn	- ऑटम्	- पतझड़ का मौसम
remember	- रिमेम्बर्(र)	- याद करना

Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- Name the month which is cold and foggy.
- In which month do flowers blossom?
- Name the months which are very hot.
- Name the months in which we see raindrops.
- Which is your favourite season and why?

Word Power

1. Look and write : Choose the words from the store house to fill in the blanks given below -

Word Store House				
cold	T-shirt	sandals	shorts	umbrella
rainy	gloves	sunglasses	woollen cap	snow boots
hot	raincoat	long boots	muffler	hat

i. It's _____. Brijesh is wearing

a _____,
_____, and _____.



ii. It's _____. Priti is wearing

a _____, a _____,
_____, and _____.



iii. It's _____. Ramesh is wearing

a _____,
_____, and holding an _____.



Activity

Read and repeat:

Days of the Week

Sunday	First day
Monday	Second day
Tuesday	Third day
Wednesday	Fourth day
Thursday	Fifth day
Friday	Sixth day
Saturday	Seventh day

Let's learn the poem
A week has seven days,
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
And you get six days,
Add one more, the Saturday,
And you get seven days.

Fun Time :

With the help of your friends make a kind of calendar in which the months, days of the week and dates can be changed regularly. The picture of one such calendar is given.



NEVER LOSE HOPE



Anmol was a ten year old boy. He was very good at sports. He had won many races in his school. Once he was selected as a racer to represent his school in an inter-school sports competition. Though he was a very good racer yet he felt nervous as the competition would be very tough .

Just then, he saw a small ant carrying a grain of sugar. It was trying to climb the wall but it repeatedly failed. It kept on trying and finally it succeeded in reaching its destination. Looking at the ant, Anmol thought that if a small creature like an ant did not give up hope and reached its destination, why should he give up? He must not lose hope and courage. He should try his best to achieve his goal.

From the next day onwards he started practising more and more .In the final race, he ran confidently and stood second among ten participants. Next day in the morning assembly, the Principal praised Anmol and all the children clapped for him. His parents and teachers felt proud of him.



Performance matters not position or place

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	First form of the Verb
race	- रेसअ(र)	- धावक	
repeatedly	- रिपीटिड्लि	- बार-बार	
destination	- डेस्टिनेशन	- मंजिल	
confidently	- कॉन्फिडेंटलि	- आत्मविश्वास पूर्वक	
praised	- प्रेज्ड	- प्रशंसा की	praise - प्रशंसा करना

Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- How old was Anmol?
- Why was Anmol upset?
- What was the ant carrying?
- What lesson did Anmol learn from the ant?
- Why did the principal praise Anmol?



Word Power

1. Fill in the blanks with the help of the words given in the box:

race sports clapped hope

- We play various _____ at school.
- Slow and steady wins the _____.
- Little girls jumped and _____ their hands.
- We should not lose _____ in difficult times.

Language Practice

1. Complete the following sentences using articles- 'a', 'an' or 'the':

- ___ boy saw ___ elephant in ___ zoo.
- I took ___ umbrella when I went for ___ walk.
- We are going to see ___ Taj Mahal.
- ___ old man gave me ___ flower.
- ___ sun rises in ___ east.

Activity



Make new words from the letters of the given word
'ENCOURAGEMENT':



IN THE MARKET



(Mother gives a list of items to Aliya and says...)

- Mother : Aliya, here is a list of items. Please bring these things from the market.
- Aliya : Okay maa. Please give me money and a cloth bag.
(Aliya goes to a grocery store)
- Aliya : Hello Mahesh uncle!
- Mahesh uncle : Hello Aliya! What do you want?
- Aliya : I want rice and jaggery.
- Mahesh uncle : How much do you want?
- Aliya : 2 kg rice.
- Mahesh uncle : How much jaggery do you want?
- Aliya : 1 kg jaggery and a dozen eggs.
- Mahesh uncle : Oh! You want twelve eggs.
- Aliya : Yes uncle, give me some candles too.



- Mahesh uncle : How many candles do you want?
 Aliya : I want twelve candles.
 Mahesh uncle : Do you want anything else?
 Aliya : No uncle. Can you please give me the bill?
 Mahesh uncle : Here is your bill of two hundred and fifty rupees and your packets.
 Aliya : Uncle, I have brought a cloth bag. I don't use polythene bags.
 Mahesh uncle : That's good.
 Aliya : Uncle, don't you know that we must not use polythene bags?
 Mahesh uncle : I know Aliya but other customers don't bring cloth bag like you.
 Aliya : If you stop giving polythene bags, they will bring cloth bags.
 Mahesh uncle : You are right Aliya. From now onwards I will do this.
 Aliya : Uncle, please take the money. Thank you.

Kishore General Store			
Particulars	Quantity	Amount	
rice	2kg	60	00
jaggery	1kg	50	00
eggs	12 pcs	80	00
candles	12 pcs	60	00
Total		250	00

New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
jaggery	- जैगरी	- गुड़
candle	- कैंडल	- मोमबत्ती
customers	- कस्टम(र)ज़	- ग्राहकों

Comprehension questions

1. Answer the following questions:

- What did Aliya's mother want Aliya to purchase from the market?
- How much jaggery did Aliya want?
- How many bananas are there in one dozen?
- Why should we use cloth bags instead of polythene bags?

Word Power

1. What do you do when you are in the following places:

- market _____ , _____
- school _____ , _____
- playground _____ , _____
- park _____ , _____

Language Practice

1. Pick out the countable and uncountable nouns from the given words and write in the proper column. One is done for you:

rice, candle, chair, sugar, jaggery, egg, water, pencil, tea, food, grass, girl, tree, snow, letter

countable nouns	uncountable nouns
chair	water

2. We use 'many' before countable nouns and 'much' before uncountable nouns.

Fill in the blanks using 'much' or 'many':

- How _____ oranges did you eat?
- How _____ money is there in the bag?
- How _____ players are there in a cricket team?
- How _____ time will you take to get ready?

Activity



1. Make a list of the items which you want for your birthday:



List

2. Collect the wrappers of various items and write their prices, manufacturing date, expiry date and tag lines on a chart paper.

OUR LOVING GRANDPA

(Shreya and Kartik live with their grandpa. He is sick. They are worried

about his health)



Shreya : Grandpa has become so weak.

Kartik : Yes, he has been down with fever for last two days.

Shreya : He does not even speak to us. We are missing his stories and teachings.

Kartik : You are right. Shreya, he keeps on sleeping the whole day long.

Shreya : Before his sickness our grandpa was very active. He used to go for a walk and loved doing exercises.

Kartik : Now he looks so tired and dull.

Shreya : Let's give him the medicine and take proper care of him.

(Next day in the morning as Shreya opens her eyes, she finds her grandpa sitting beside her in a fresh mood. They take grandpa to the park)



Shreya : I can see grandpa's friends over there.

Kartik : Grandpa, your friends are there. Let's go and meet them. They must have missed you.

Grandpa : Yes, my dear, I also missed them.

Shreya : OK. Grandpa, talk to them while we play.

Grandpa : Thank you my dear for taking me out. I am feeling quite well now.

Kartik : Welcome grandpa! We are very happy to see your smile back. We love you grandpa.

Old age day is celebrated on 1st October world wide

New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
sick	- सिक्	- बीमार
active	- अक्टिव्	- फुर्तीला
exercise	- एक्सरसाइज	- व्यायाम

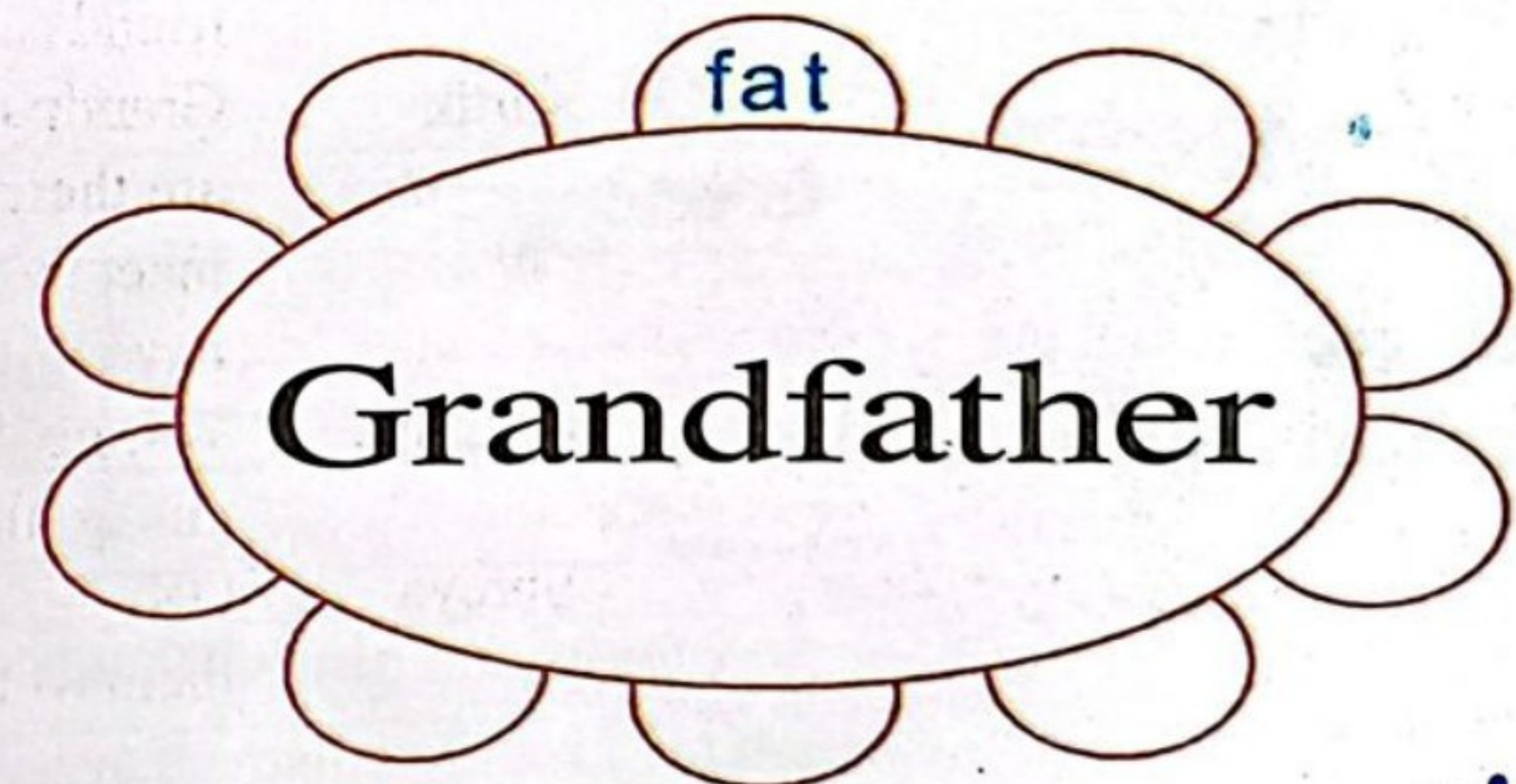
Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions :

- Why had grandpa become so weak?
- What were the children missing?
- Where did the children take grandpa?
- What were the things that grandpa loved to do?
- Why did grandpa thank his grandchildren?
- Why were Shreya and Kartik happy?

Word Power

1. Draw this flower in your notebook and make new words with the letters from the word 'GRANDFATHER'. One is done for you :



2. Circle the words that mean the same :

- a. happy sorrowful cheerful
b. complete find finish
c. small little look
d. sick ill stout

Language Practice

1. Fill in the blanks using appropriate form of verbs given in the brackets:

Example - Rani sings songs. (sing / sings)

They sing songs.

1. The child _____ to play. (love / loves)
Children _____ to play.
2. Ashi _____ to school. (go / goes)
Ashi and Kajal _____ to school.
3. He _____ fish. (eat / eats)
They _____ fish.
4. My mother _____ care of us. (take / takes)
My parents _____ care of us.

Activity



1. Paste a picture of your grandfather and write about him in your notebook. (clues are given along side)

MY GRANDFATHER

Name _____
I call him _____
Date of birth _____
Place of birth _____

His father _____
His mother _____
His brothers and sisters _____

Went to school at _____

Best subjects at school _____

Places lived _____

Jobs done _____



LITTLE KITTY

I love little Kitty,
Her coat is so warm,
And if I don't hurt her
She'll do me no harm.

So I'll not pull her tail,
Nor drive her away,
But Kitty and I
Very gently will play.



She shall sit by my side,
And I'll give her some food,
And she'll love me because
I am gentle and good.

I'll pat little Kitty,
And then she will purr,
And thus show her thanks
For my kindness to her.

- Jane Taylor



New Words

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
Kitty	- किटी	- बिल्ली
warm	- वॉर्म	- गरम
harm	- हा(र)म्	- क्षति
tail	- टेल	- दुम
drive away	- ड्राइव् अवे	- भगाना
gently	- जेन्टलि	- सौम्य भाव से
pat	- पैट	- थपथपाना
purr	- प(र)	- म्याऊँ म्याऊँ करना

Comprehension Questions

1. Answer the following questions :

- a. What is the name of the cat in the poem?

- b. How does the girl treat little kitty?
 c. Do you have a pet at home? How do you take care of your pet?
2. Complete the given stanza of the poem and learn it by heart :
- She shall _____ by my side,
 And I'll _____ her some food,
 And she'll love _____ because
 I am _____ and _____.



Word Power

1. Give the rhyming words of the following from the poem :

a. charm-

b. bit-

c. good-

d. mail-

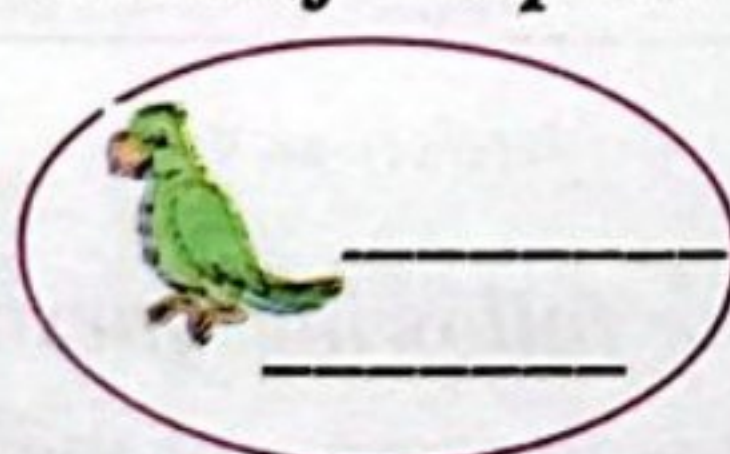
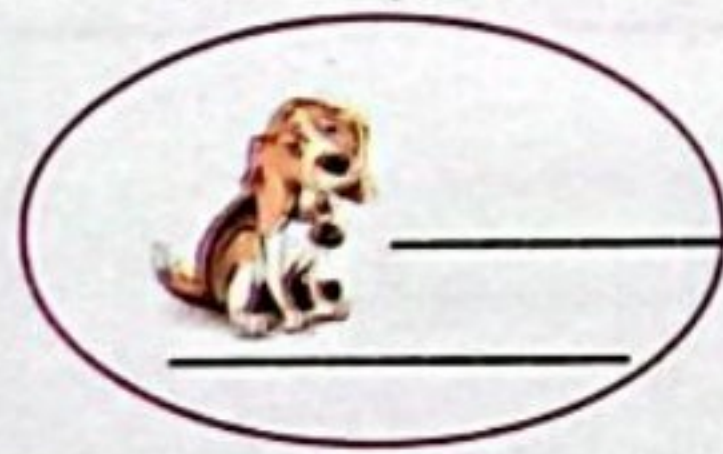
Let's Know More

No.	Animals	Homes	Young ones	Sounds
1	lion	den	cub	roar
2	dog	kennel	puppy	bark
3	sheep	pen	lamb	bleat
4	bird	nest	nestling	chirp
5	rabbit	burrow	bunny	grunt
6	cock	pen	chick	cock a doodle doo

Activity



1. What food items would you give to each of the pet :



NUMBER NAMES



1 One	12 Twelve	23 Twenty three
2 Two	13 Thirteen	24 Twenty four
3 Three	14 Fourteen	25 Twenty five
4 Four	15 Fifteen	26 Twenty six
5 Five	16 Sixteen	27 Twenty seven
6 Six	17 Seventeen	28 Twenty eight
7 Seven	18 Eighteen	29 Twenty nine
8 Eight	19 Nineteen	30 Thirty
9 Nine	20 Twenty	31 Thirty one
10 Ten	21 Twenty One	32 Thirty two
11 Eleven	22 Twenty two	33 Thirty three

34 Thirty four

45 Forty five

57 Fifty seven

35 Thirty five

46 Forty six

58 Fifty eight

36 Thirty six

47 Forty seven

59 Fifty nine

37 Thirty seven

48 Forty eight

60 Sixty

38 Thirty eight

49 Forty nine

61 Sixty one

39 Thirty nine

50 Fifty

62 Sixty two

40 Forty

51 Fifty one

63 Sixty three

41 Forty one

52 Fifty two

64 Sixty four

42 Forty two

53 Fifty three

65 Sixty five

43 Forty Three

54 Fifty four

66 Sixty six

44 Forty four

55 Fifty five

67 Sixty seven



56 Fifty six



Spring



68 Sixty eight

79 Seventy nine

91 Ninety one

69 Sixty nine

80 Eighty

92 Ninety two

70 Seventy

81 Eighty one

93 Ninety three

71 Seventy one

82 Eighty two

94 Ninety four

72 Seventy two

83 Eighty three

95 Ninety five

73 Seventy three

84 Eighty four

96 Ninety six

74 Seventy four

85 Eighty five

97 Ninety seven

75 Seventy five

86 Eighty six

98 Ninety eight

76 Seventy six

87 Eighty seven

99 Ninety nine

77 Seventy seven

88 Eighty eight

100

Hundred

78 Seventy eight

89 Eighty nine

90 Ninety



Spring



THE LITTLE BUTTERFLY



There was a little butterfly.
Her name was Chinu.

She was very naughty.
She did not obey her mother.



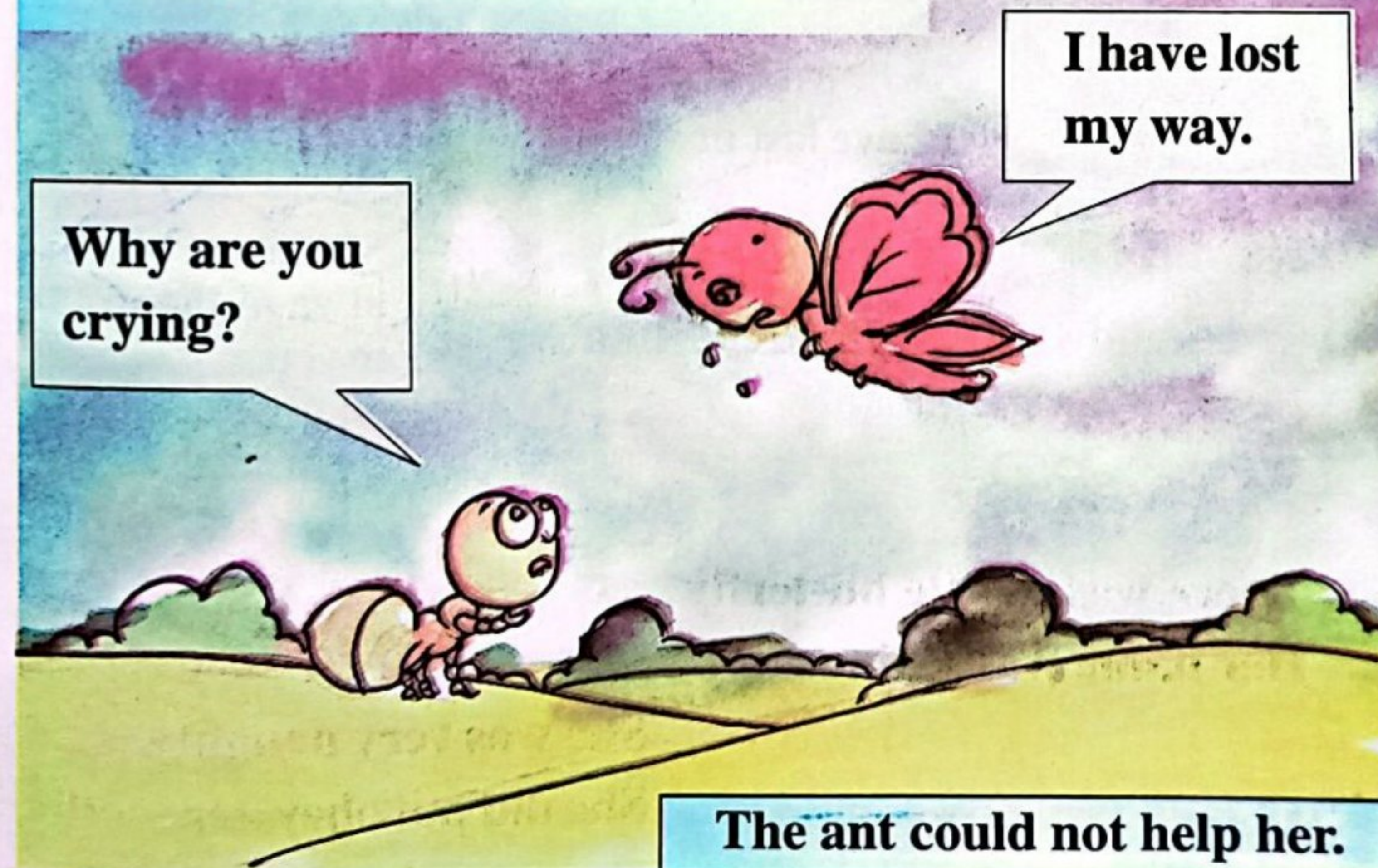
One day she went very far. She did not find her way back home. She began to cry.



Hearing her cry an ant came to her.

Why are you crying?

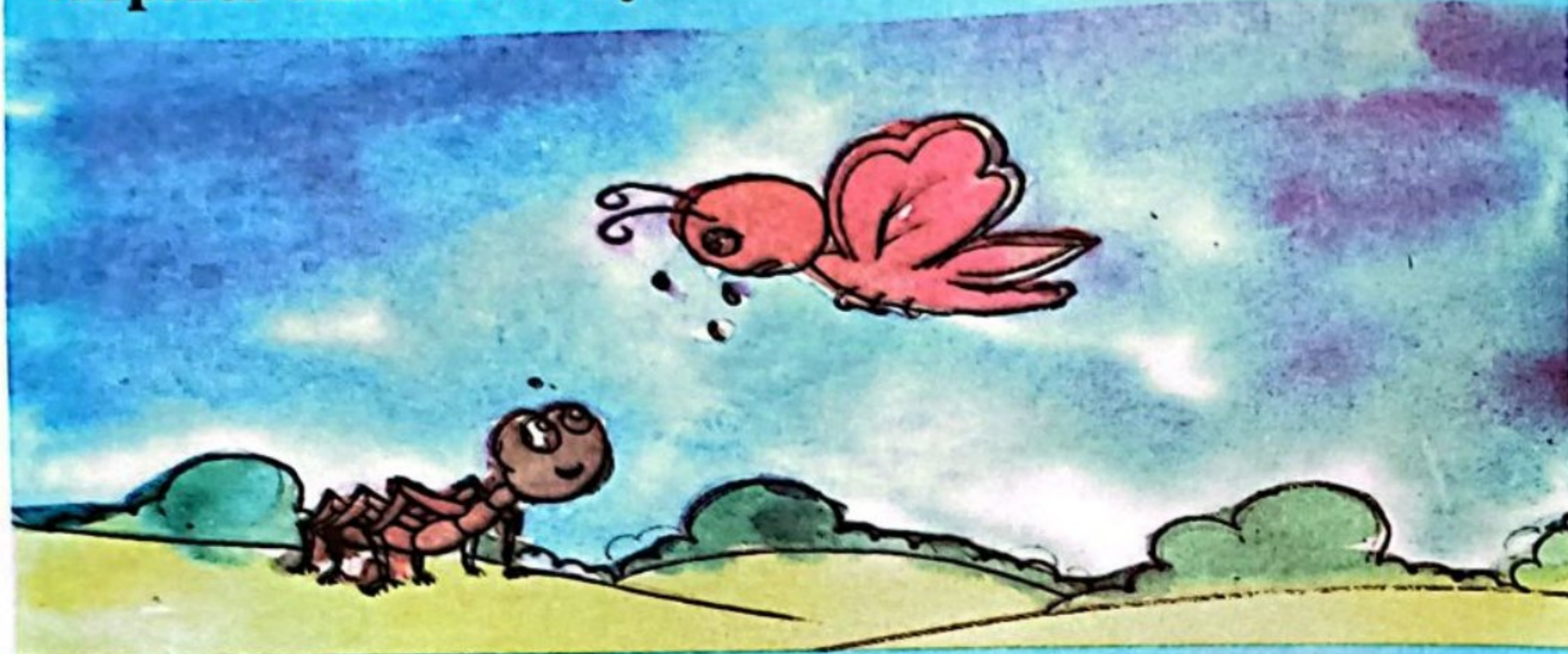
I have lost my way.



The ant could not help her.



A spider came that way but it could not help her.



At last a dragonfly came to her.



This is how she reached her home.



So children, you should always obey your parents.

Leave Application Format

The Principal
School name
Address

Date :

Subject : Application for leave

Respected Sir/Madam

With due respect I want to state that I am not in a position to attend the school as I am down with _____. I have been advised by the doctor to take rest for _____ days. Therefore kindly grant me leave for _____ days, from _____ to _____.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Student name
Class